

OFFICIAL RECORD.

Today, February 1, 1946, appeared before me, Master J.B.KIN, acting judge-advocate with the Temporary Court Martial at PONTIANAK, the person suspected:

YAMAMOTO Seichi, aged 40, Okayama, Japan, 1st Lieut.(Lieut.Commander) Japanese Navy, at present under arrest in the Government jail.

The interrogation takes place through the intermediary of the sworn interpreter for the Japanese language, J.N. HEYBROEK, Captain of the Infantry, R.I.I.A. (Royal Dutch Indies Army).

When did you arrive in Pontianak? On July 2, 1942.

What was your position then? Petty naval officer.

What was your function when you arrived at Pontianak? I was incorporated with the guards garrison. As from September 1, 1942, I was second in command of the Special Police.

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Document shown to the person suspected, whereupon he has undersigned this official record, on which the acting judge-advocate and the interpreter have also put their signatures.

The person suspected, The acting judge-advocate,

signed: in Japanese characters signed: J.B. KIN

The interpreter,

signed J.N. HEYBROEK.

Today, February 1, 1946, the interrogation of the suspect YAMAMOTO is continued.

Do you know where the sons of the Sultan, Pangiran Adipati and Pangiran Agong are buried? They have been arrested and apprehended in the local prison. They were beheaded the same day. Pangiran ADIPATI was beheaded by M.GITAMI, when Pangiran AGONG was beheaded by I do not know. They are buried in a mass grave at MINDOR, together with 37 or 38 others. I want to add that these Pangirans were beheaded at MINDOR also.

Shown to the person suspected and undersigned.

The suspect signed: The acting judge-advocate
in Japanese characters signed: Master J.B.KIN.

The interpreter,

signed: J.N. HEYBROEK

Today, February 4, 1946, the interrogation of suspect YAMOTO was continued in the presence of the Japanese interpreter Captain HUMBROLK.

You have asked to talk to the Japanese interpreter in order to amplify your statement. What else do you want to tell?

In MANDOR there have been 8 or 9 mass executions, at which I was present once or twice.

At SOENGEL DOLRIAN there have been 2 mass executions. At SOENGEL DOLRIAN once 240 people were executed and another time 10 to 13 people. In fact I was present twice at executions in SOENGEL DOLRIAN. One time nobody was killed, the other time 13 people. I was not present at the other executions at SOENGEL DOLRIAN. At MANDOR 1,000 people were executed, at KETAPANG 100. At PONTIANAK behind the catholic cemetery there are 13 more graves apart from that of the Sultan of Pontianak, which has already been indicated by me.

Have any other executed or arrested people been buried in PONTIANAK?

Behind the barracks near a bamboo-tree there are another four graves. Four people are there who died in the head-guard of the barracks; but I do not know who they are. ITO and TSZUGU and LAZIA may know it possibly.

But how many people altogether have been executed at PONTIANAK and MANDOR?

240 Chinese, who are all buried at SOENGEL DOLRIAN. I believe, however, that among those 240 Chinese there are 20 Natives who were mixed up in cases with Chinese. These 240 people were mixed up in a conspiracy against the Japanese. Elsewhere 1,100 people are buried who had also conspired against Japan.

The principal objection against you is NOT that you executed spies, but mainly men, women and children who not even thought about conspiracies against the Japanese, and even less about planning them!

That I understand now I also think that it is wrong.

Can you prove the existence of conspiracies against the Japanese at PONTIANAK?

I have seen official records of interrogation on this matter. However, these were burned before the capitulation of Japan. There are no more arms, letters and other pieces of evidence. The arms seized have been given to the Japanese troops for use and the letters taken etc. have been forwarded to Sourabaya.

Why were these official records burned before the capitulation and when?

These documents were burned by HONDJO, head of the Tokeithai office. This happened by order of our Headquarters. I heard this on July 28, 1945, when I returned from a tour against the Dayaks. I had left on June 18, 1945, in connection with the murder of NAGATAI by the Dayaks. This burning of papers happened between June 18 and July 28, 1945.

Who gave the order to execute all those 1540 people?

The 1100 people were executed by order of DAIGO TADASHIGI at BALIKPAPAN; the 240 people by order of KA ADA ITSIRIHAKI; both commanding the naval base group at BALIKPAPAN. ITSIRIHAKI was the successor of TADASHIGA. Of those 1100 people 46 have been before the Court martial and were all sentenced to death. Of the group of 240 people 17 have been court-martialled and sentenced to death.

Why was only such a small part of the suspects court-martialled? Indeed that was incorrect. But because the suspects were dangerous to Japan, they had to be punished.

Who in PONTIANAK decided whether a suspect was to be court-martialled?

TAMAGATSCHI of the Minseibu at BANDJER ASIN, and others.

Where the people arrested tortured during their interrogation?

Yes, that has happened.

Do you know what happened to the President of the Chan Hwe Ng Jap Soen at PONTIANAK?

I illtreated that man myself. I applied the water-torture on him and also the electricity test (torture).

Did you want Ng Jap Soen to sign a document stating that he and another 300 Chinese were mixed up in a conspiracy against Japan?

I am responsible for what happens to the people arrested at the Tokeithai. I did not torture Ng Jap Soen myself, but interpreter HAYASHI and TOKAGASCHI, KIBU of the Minseibu at BANDJER ASIN (police department).

Well, did you or did you not torture Ng Jap Soen?

No, but I saw Ng Jap Soen before and after his interrogation.

How do you know that the electricity and the water torture were applied to him?

I believe that these tortures were applied to Ng Jap Soen. However, I did not see it myself.

Did Ng Jap Soen die?

Yes, in prison. He is buried near the grave of the Sultan of Pontianak/ I was not present at his funeral.

Do you remember the clerk Patia-Sina?

Yes.

Do you know that he was arrested and then died?

I received a report from a certain TAHATA, to the effect that PATIASINA had died. I then went to look at the body.

Was the body covered with blood?

The body was still dressed. I did not see that there was blood. The grave was dug by TABATA and TAHADA of the Tokeithai.

Was PATTIASINA also interrogated in the small pavillion on the left of the Residency-House?

Yes.

How was PATTIASINA buried? He was buried in a tikar (mat).

Your statement concerning as to who decided whether the suspect was to appear before Japanese Court-Martial is not clear.

There was no special authority who decided about that. All sorts of police functionaries were allowed to remit cases to Court-Martial (the suspect mentions several names).

Were you also allowed to remit suspects to Court Martial?

Yes.

Were other police instances allowed to refuse orders by the Tokcithai?

No, they had to obey those orders.

How is it that in both conspiracies mentioned by you only such a few people were remitted to Court-Martial? and the others executed without trial.

All ought to have been court-martialled, but the trial of nearly 1000 people would have taken 2 or 3 years perhaps, and moreover the enemy was near.

That last is strange; when were the conspiracies discovered?

October 1943.

At that time there was no enemy in the neighbourhood; Hollandia in New Guinea was conquered in April 1944 only and there was not even allied air action in the Indies at the time!

That is true, but at that time there has been a submarine in front of the mouth of the Kapoeas. However, there was no allied soldier then in the Indies.

Then why was it necessary to be so hardhanded with 1100 suspects instead of trying them properly?

The first hundred were executed by order of TADASHIGE, as mentioned by me before; the others by order of his successor.

Were all those 1100 men arrested at the same time?

That was done in parties, not all at one time.

After the first arrests, did not the other suspects become afraid?

Yes, but because their names were mentioned by those arrested first, they also were arrested.

Were any weapons found with the suspects?

Yes, 250, which originated from British and Dutch armies.

Has there ever been any revolt against the Japanese at PONTIANAK?

No. The information concerning the conspiracy came from BANDJAR MASIN.

Do you believe that by torturing suspects they can be made to confess all sorts of things?

Yes, I can well imagine that.

Have you ever executed people yourself?

Yes, the native ruler of KETAPANG, a Chinese and a Native teacher.

Had you received authorization to this effect from your chief or did you act on your own responsibility?

I executed all three by order of UEZUCHI (probably now in Japan). A commander of the Kebi Thai, also of the Tokeithai.

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Shown to the suspect, whereupon this official record was undersigned by the suspect, the interpreter and the acting judge advocate.

The suspect:

signed: in Japanese characters

The interpreter

signed: J.W. HILLROTH

The acting Judge-

Advocate:

signed: Lester J.B.KAN.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

Today, March 3, 1946, appeared before me, Mr. J.B.KAN, commissioner for the preliminary investigation at PONTIANAK with the Temporary Court Martial, assisted by the secretary F. A.J. BILLROTH,
the suspect YAMAOTO SOICHI.

age 40 years old, occupation: Captain of the Navy, now incarcerated in Pontianak prison.

As acting Judge-Advocate you have told me some time ago, how you participated in executions of people or were a witness at same.

Yes, that is correct.

Where did those executions occur?

At MANDOR.

How many times did you go there in connection with those executions?

Eight times I went there.

Were you in command at those 8 executions?

Yes, I was in command.

At MANDOR did you kill any people yourself?

Yes, three people I executed with my own hands, beheaded them, namely the native ruler of Ketapang, a teacher ELIAS and a Chinese KIO BA THEK (written as indicated by the accused).

Had anybody ordered you to behead those people?

This happened by order of the commander of the special 22nd landing division at Balikpapan.

Had you received order from a high quarter for the executions lead by you?

Yes, from the commander of the said landing division, through the intermediary of UESUGI KUNIJI, commander of the Keibitai.

Have you ever executed people by order of OHAJIMA?

No, not at MANDOR, but at SOENGKEI DOERIAN.

How do you know in how many graves the victims at MANDOR are buried?

Because I was present at eight executions, I can indicate 8 mass graves.

Were the victims fettered at the time of their execution?

The hands were tied on the back with ropes, which were not untied after death.

Was care taken that the heads remained with the bodies to which they belonged?

No, everything was thrown in in a heap in the pit.

Who decided as to whom was going to be executed?

I received the list of people to be executed from UESUGI KIJI EI and then went to the prison.

Did the suspects wear numbers on their clothes?

Yes, but there were prison-numbers.

After showing to the suspect this official record is undersigned by him, the commissioner, the secretary and the Japanese interpreter.

The Suspect, signed: in Japanese characters.
The scr. signed A.J.BILLROTH, Commissioner s.J.B.KAN
The interpreter, signed: unreadable

OFFICIAL RECORD.

Today, March 19, 1946, appeared before me, Master J.B. KAN, Commissioner for the legal preliminary investigation with the Temporary Court Martial at PONTIANAK, assisted by the Secretary, Mr. J.A. BROUWER, B.L.

the suspect YAMA OTO SOICHI

Did the Tokoitai receive information from HAYASHI SHUICHI?

Yes. Hayashi has reported, for instance, that the natives and the Chinese organised meetings, where the advance of the allies and the retreat of the Japanese was discussed. Only at the investigation it appeared who were the dangerous people. HAYASHI did not indicate any special names.

Where is the former Tokoitai Commander UESUGI now?

I think in Japan, Yokosuka Naval Base, near Yokohama.

You admit to have been active in the investigation into the two conspiracies. Moreover you have admitted that during the interrogations of the suspects tortures were applied to them, as a result of which confessions of guilt were obtained, whereupon the people mentioned have been executed.

What you say there is the correct course of events and I also admit that I am responsible for the acts of the Tokoitai, therefore also for their deaths. I admit, that the tortures of the suspects and their executions were "bad".

You say, that your superiors of the 22nd Naval Base (Special) at BALIKPAPAN gave the orders for the execution, but what do you think about your own responsibility in this respect; in fact, your superiors had to act according to the reports and interrogations of the Tokcitai, where you were the second in command so to say, after UESUGI and later OKAJIKA.

Can you indicate the graves of the victims of the second conspiracy, who were buried at SOENGKI DOLRIAN?

Yes, part of them.

Were the possessions of those executed seized and confiscated? If so, what happened with them?

The valuable objects were taken away from the houses by UESUGI himself and transported to BALIKPAPAN. Thus, with NAGATANI, I took f.80,000. from KILIE LIANG KILIE's rubber plantation at SOENGKI A BAWANG, which UESUGI took to BALIKPAPAN. Personally I did not enjoy any of this money.

Can you tell something about the Court Martial which sentenced some of those arrested to death?

I was present at a session of the Court Martial. The Court was composed of: Col. YAAJI, Captain TAKATA and KAWAI, registrar ARAKI, and another Captain whose name I do not remember. There were 36 accused, who, in a session lasting from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. were all sentenced to death.

YAAJI was second man of the Minscibu at MANJAR ASIN. The three Captains were from Socrabaja, all of the Navy. TAKATA read out the charge and the results of the investigation, which were translated into Malay by KATO. Then the accused was asked what they had to say, whereupon they all confessed guilty. There was no further interrogation of them or of witnesses. I remember that one of the accused, I know that this was PENAGIAN said something about his children. Further nothing was discussed, whereupon the Court Martial, after deliberating for half an hour, sentenced the accused to death.

After showing this official record to the suspect, the same has been undersigned by him, by the Commissioner, by the Secretary and the interpreter.

The suspect, The Secretary The Commissioner
signed in signed: J.A.Brouwer signed: J.B.KAN
Japanese character

The interpreter,
signed: unreadable

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, first lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crime Section of NETHERLANDS INTELLIGENCE SERVICE(NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed Dutch reports with annexed English translations are true, complete and accurate copies of the original documents entitled:

"Five official records containing signed statements of YAMATO SEICHI, 1st. lieutenant Japanese Navy, made up by Dr. J.B. KAN acting judge-advocate with the Temporary Court Martial at PONTIANAK, dated February 1st and 4th, March 3rd and 19th, 1946."

which documents are parts of the official records of the NEFIS.

Signature:

Batavia, 7th June 1946.

SLAL

/s/ Ch. Jongeneel

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K. A. de WEERD, first lieutenant R.N.I.A. Higher Official attached to the office of the Attorney - General N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de WEERD

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一九四六年（昭和二十一年）二月一日及四日、三
月三日及十九日ボンテヤナツク 山本惣一 詞書抜群



本日、一九四六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ二月一日容疑者
山本忠一（年齢四十方、日本岡山出身、日本海軍中
尉目下政府刑務所拘禁中）ハ在「ボンチャナツク」
臨時軍法會議代理法務官タル予印「イエ、ベ、カ」
面前ニ出頭ス。

訊問ハ宣誓セル日本語通譯印軍歩兵大尉「イエ、エ
ヌ、ハイブルック」ノ仲介ニヨツテ行ハル。

問　君ハ何時「ボンチャナツク」ニ來マシタカ。

答　一九四二年ノ昭和十七年ノ七月二日

問　ソノ時君ハ何テアリマシタカ。

答　海軍兵曹長

問　君ガ「ボンチャナツク」ヘ來タ時、君ノ職務ハ何
テアツタカ。

答　私ハ監視隊ニ加ヘラレマシタ。私ハ一九四二年ノ
昭和十七年ノ九月一日以來侍監隊ノ副長テアリマ
シタ。

〔文書カ容疑者ニ提示セラレタ時彼ハ本印署ニ署名
シ代理法務官及通譯亦署名ス〕

容疑者　（日本文字ヲ以テ署名）

代理法務官　（署名）イエ！・ベ！・ソン・

通譯　（署名）イエ！・エヌ・ハイブルック

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3.

名譽毀滅・財產損失・精神痛苦・精神慰藉

（日本本文書類資料館蔵）

の損害を蒙るに至る。

「本件は田中、田代、田代の妻の三

子の田代、田代、田代の妻の三

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4.

本日、一九四六年／昭和二十一年／二月四日
辰吾山本ノ訊問ヲ、日本語通譯「ハイブルック」
大尉立會ノ下ニ實行ス。

問、君ハ君ノ陳述ヲ滿足スルタメニ、日本ノ通譯
ニ詰スコトヲ願ツタ。君ハ更ニ何ヲ述ベヤウ
ト思フカ。

答、「マンドル」テハハツ成ハ九ツノ集団死刑執
行ガアリマシタ。私自身ハ一度又ハ二度ソレ
ニ参加シマシタ。「スンガイ・テウリアン」
テハ二回集団死刑執行ガアリマシタ。「スン
ガイ・テウリアン」テハ一度ハ二百四十人。
他ノ場合ニハ十人乃至十三人が死刑執行サレ
マシタ。實際ニ私ハ「スンガイ・テウリアン」
ノ死刑執行ニ二回参加シタ。一度ハ一人モ殺
サレズ、他ノ場合ニハ十三人が殺サレマシタ。
「スンガイ・テウリアン」ニ於ケル他ノ死刑
執行ニハ私ハ參加致シマセんテシタ。「マン
ドル」ニ於テハ千人ガ「クダバング」ニ於テ
ハ百人ガ死刑執行サレマシタ。「ボンテヤナ
ック」ニハ、「カトリック」教徒ノ墓地ノ後
ニ、既ニ私方指示シマシタ「ボンテヤナック」

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ノ「サルタン」ノ墓ノ外ニナホ十三ノ轟ガアリマス。

問、「ボンチャナック」テハナホ他ニ死刑ニ處セラレタ者又ハ遠隔セラレタ者方埋葬サレタカ。
答、兵營ノ後ノ竹林ノ傍ニ、ナホ四ツノ墓ガアリマス。コニハ兵營ノ主衛兵所テ死シダ四人ガ埋葬サレテキマス。併シ私ハ之ガ誰ナルカ知リマセン。伊藤、若槻及宮崎ノ孰レモ音譯ノガ多分ソレヲ知ツテキマス。

問、然シ實際ニ幾人ガ「ボンチャナック」及「マンドル」ニ於テ死刑ニ處セラレタカ。

答、二百四十八ノ中國人テ、コレ等ハ全部「スンガイ・テウリアン」ニ埋葬サレテキマス。併シ私ハソノ二百四十名ノ中國人ノ中ニハ中國人ノ尋査ニ連累シタ二十人ノ土着民ガキルト思ヒマス。コノ二百四十八ハ日本人ニ對スル謀叛ニ連累シテキタノテアリマス。更ニ同様ニ日本ニ對シテ謀叛シタ千百人ガナホ他ノ場所ニ埋葬サレテキマス。

問、君ニ對スル主要ナル異議ハ、君ガ同謀ヲ死刑ニ處シタコトテナク、日本人ニ對シテ謀叛等

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ハ更ニ考へナカツタシ、マンテ之ヲ皆贅スル
等ハ思ヒモ及バナイ男子ヤ婦人又ハ子供ヲ主
トシテ家シコトニアルノダ。

答、今、私ハソレガ解ツテオリマス。私ハソノコ
トヲ間違ト思ヒマス。

問、「ボンテヤナツク」ニ於テ、日本人ニ對シ談
話ノ容シタコトヲ君ハ示スコト方出来ルカ。

答、私ハコノ職ニ關スル眞同調書ヲ見マシタ。併
シ之等ハ日本ノ降伏以前ニ既ニ燒カレマシタ。
武器、書翰及他ノ證以物件ハ最早アリマセン。
荷物シタ武器ハ日本軍隊ノ使用ニ供サレマシ
タ。又洋服シタ書翰等ハ「バラバヤ」ヘ送附
サレマシタ。

問、コノ眞同調書ハ何故降伏前ニ焼拂サレタカ又何時
焼拂サレタカ。

答、コノ眞同調書ハ備監隊ノ事務所長本庄ノ晉譯ノガ
焼拂シマシタ。之ハ我々ノ司令部ノ命令テ行
ハレタノテアリマス。私ハコノ命令ヲ一九四
五年ノ昭和二十年ノ七月廿八日私ガ「ダリヤ
ク」人ニ對スル討伐カラ歸ツタ時ニ承知シマ
シタ。私ハ中谷ノ晉譯ノガ「ダリヤク」人ニ
警告サレタコトニ國聯シテ一九四五五年ノ昭和
二十年ノ六月十八日出發シタノテス。一九四

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五年／昭和二十年／六月十八日カラ七月二十一
八日ニ至ル同ニ於テ晝頃ノ燒却が行ハレマシ
タ。

問、全部テ千三百四十名ノ死刑執行ノ命令ヲ誰ガ
與ヘタカ。

答、千百人ハ「バリクババン」ニ於テ醍醐忠重／
音譯／ノ命令テ、二百四十人ハ篠田道章／音
譯／ノ命令テ處刑サレマシタ。兩人トモ「バ
リクババン」海軍根據地隊司令官テアリマ
ス。道章／音譯／ハ忠重／音譯／ノ後任者テ
アリマシタ。ソノ千百人ノ中四十六人が軍法
會議ニカケラレテ、總テ死刑ノ宣告ヲ受ケマ
シタ。二百四十人ノ一回ノ中、十七人が軍法
會議ニカケラレテ死刑ノ宣告ヲ受ケマシタ。

問、何故容疑者ノ中テソシナ值カノ者ダケガ軍法
會議ニカケラレタカ。

答、コレハ正シイコトテハアリマセンテシタ。併
シ容疑者ハ日本ニトツア信頼テアリマシタカ
ラ、彼等ハ罰セラレテケレバナリマセンテシ
タ。

問、或ヒ容疑者方軍法會議ニカケラレナケレバナ
ラナイカドウカニ隠シテ、「ボンテヤナツク」

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ニ於ケ、誰ガ之ヲ決定シタカ。

答、「パンゼルマシン」ノ民政部ノ「タカダシ」及他ノ者テアリマス。

問、遠端サレタ者ハ訊問中拷問ニカケラレタカ。

答、然リ。拷問ニカケラレマシタ。

問、君ハ「ボンテヤナツク」^{Chan Hwo}ノ社長^{Jap Soen}ハドウナツクカ知ツテキルカ。

答、私ハソノ男ヲ虐待シマシタ。私ハ彼ニ水責メヲ用ヒ又電氣責メヲモ行ヒマシタ。

問、君ハ^{Ng Jap Soen}ニ、彼ト外ノ三百八ノ中國人ガ日本ニ對スル謀叛ニ過景シテテタコトヲ認メタ詞證ニ署名サセヤウト思ツクカ。

答、私ハ特務隊ニ遠端セラレタ者ニ起シタ事柄ニ責任ガアリマス。私自身テハ^{Ng Jap Soen}ヲ虐待シマセントシタ。併シ這謠ノ禁ノ音譯ノ及「パンゼルマシン」ノ民政部（警察部）ノ管部一トカガシニガ虐待シタノテアリマス。

問、君ハ^{Ng Jap Soen}ヲ虐待シタノカシナイノカ。

答、是シマセソ。併シ私ハソノ訊問ノ前後ニ^{Ng Jap Soen}ヲ見マシタ。

問、君ハ彼ニ電氣責メ及水責メヲ用ヒラレタコトヲドウシテ知ツテキルカ。

答、私ハ之等ノ拷問方^{Ng Jap Soen}ニ行ハレクト信ズル。

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- 問、ノーノーJapテ Soonス。併シ私自信ハソレヲ見マセンテシタ。
- 答、然リ。刑務所テ死ニマシタ。彼ハ一ボンテヤナツクノーサルクンノ近ノ近クニ埋葬サレテキマス。ソノ埋葬ニハ私ハ参加シマセン。
- 問、テシタ。
- 問、君ハ晉記ノPatiasinaヲ記憶シテキルカ。
- 答、記憶シテキマス。
- 問、君ハ彼方遠隔セラレテ、ソレカラ死ンダト云フコトヲ知ツテキルカ。
- 答、私ハ田畠ノ晉譜ノ某カラPatiasinaガ死ンダト云フ報告ヲ受ケマシタ。私ハソノ時ソノ死体ヲ見ニ行キマシタ。
- 問、ソノ死体ニ血が附イテキタカ。
- 答、ソノ死体ハマダ衣服ヲ着ケテキマシタ。死体ニ血が附イテキシコトヲ私ハ見マセンテシタ。Patiasina、還ハ帰途ノ田畠ノ晉譜ノ尾Takeda高田ノ晉譜ニヨツテ埋ラレマシタ。
- 問、Patiasinaモ亦、當地ノ理事官邸ノ左ノ小サイ分館テ試聞サレタノカ。
- 答、サウテス。
- 問、如何ニシテPatiasinaハ埋メラレタカ。
- 答、彼ハ庭ニ巻イテ埋メラレマシタ。

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- 問、容疑者方日本軍法會議ニカケラルベキカ否カ
ヲ詮方決定スルカト云フ誠ニ誠スル君ノ陳述
ハ明カテナイ。
- 答、軍法會議ニ固附スルコトヲ決定スル命令ノ當
局者ハチマセントシタ。誠々ノ監察官方事件
ヲ軍法會議ニカケルコトヲ命タノテアリマス。
- (容疑者ハ誠々ノ氏名ヲ列舉ス)
- 問、君モ亦容疑者ヲ軍法會議ニカケルコトガ由來
タカ。
- 答、出來マシタ。
- 問、他ノ監察官者ハ皆監視ノ命令ヲ拒絶スルコ
トヲ得タカ。
- 答、否。警察監視ハソノ命令ニ従シテケレバ
ナリマセントシタ。
- 問、君ノ陳述シタ二ツノ謀叛ニ於テ、何故ソシナ
ニ極カノ人ガ軍法會議ニカケラレタカ又他ノ
者ハ審問ヲ受ケルコトナク死刑ニ處セラレタ
カ。
- 答、全部ノ者ガ軍法會議ニカケラレルコトガ適當
テアリマシタ。併シ猶千八ノ裁判ハ二年乃至
三年モは長シタテアリマセウ。又更ニ演ハ近
クニアツクノテアリマス。

10.

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問、容疑者方日本軍法會議ニカケラルベキカ否カ
ヲ誰方決定スルカト云フ。此ニ關スル事ノ情過
ハ明カテナイ。

答、軍法會議ニ國附スルコトヲ決定スル特定ノ當
局者ハキマセンテシタ。此々ノ警察官ガ事件
ヲ軍法會議ニカケルコトヲ得タノテアリマス。

(容疑者ハ福山氏右ヲ列舉ス)

問、君モ亦容疑者ヲ軍法會議ニカケルコトが出來
タカ。

答、出來マシタ。

問、他ノ警察署長ハ命令ノ命令ヲ拒絶スルコ
トヲ得タカ。

答、否。警察署長ハソノ命令ニ服従シナケレバ
ナリマセンテシタ。

問、君ノ陳述シタニツノ謀叛ニ於テ、何故ソシナ
ニ位カノ人ガ軍法會議ニカケラレシカ又他ノ
者ハ審問ヲ受ケルコトナク死刑ニ處セラレタ
カ。

答、全部ノ君方軍法會議ニカケラレルコト方道當
テアリマシタ。併シ約千八ノ裁判ハ二年乃至
三年モ繼續シタテアリマセウ。又更ニ後ハ近
クニアツタノテアリマス。

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11.

問、考ノイノ最後ノ損害ハ幾ダ不。何時ソノ際ハ

ハ行見ケレタカ。

答、一九四四年ノ昭和十八年ノ十二月テス。

問、當時ハ附近ニマダガハナナカツク。一二二
キニアードホーリックンティアードが征服サレタ

ノハ一九四四年（昭和十九年）ノ四月ニ入ツ

テカラテアル。東印度ニ於テハ聯合軍空軍ノ
行動モ皆勝ハマダナカツク。

答、ソレハ事實テス。併シソノ當時沿航艦ガ「カ

ニアス」河ノ河口ニ魂ハレテオリマシク。併

シソノ當時ハマダ聯合軍ノ兵士ハ東印度ニオ
リマセンテシタ。

問、千百人ノ答ハセフ過當ニ誤判シナイテ、何故

飯等ヲソシテニ修羅ニ攻撃フ必至ガツクノ
カ。

答、最初ノ百人ハ今シ方タ泓方日近ベタ忠貞ノ旨

解ノノ命令テ死刑万筆行サレマシタ。他ノ者

ハ忠貞ノ後任者ノ命令テ死刑ニ處セラレマシ
タ。

問、ソノ千百人ハ一度ニ逮捕サレタノカ。

答、一度ニチサレタノテハテク、分離シテ逮捕サ
レマシク。

12.

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問、最初ノ逮捕ノ後ニ現係ノ容疑者ハ恐レテキナ
カツタカ。

答、恐レテキマシタ。併シ仮等ノ氏名ハ最初ニ遠
説セラレタ容疑者ニヨツテ逃ベラレタノテ、
彼等モ亦遠説サレマシタ。

問、容疑者ノトコロニハ武昌モ鑑見セラレタカ。
答、然リ。二百五十個アリマシタ。之等ハ兵員及
印軍カラ出クモノアリマス。

問、「ボンテヤナツク」ニハ實テ日本人ニ對スル
反抗ガアツタカ。

答、アリマセン。謀叛ニ關スル情報ハ「バンゼル
マシン」カラ來クノテス。

問、君ハ容疑者ヲ虐待スルコトニヨツテ、彼等ニ
一切ヲ白狀サセルコトガ出來タト思フカ。

答、然リ。私ハ出來タト考ヘルコトガ出來マス。

問、君ハ實テ自ラ死刑執行シタコトガアルカ。

答、アリマス。「ククバング」村長、一名ノ中國
婦人、及二名ノ土着民小学校教員。

問、君ハ之ニ對シテ君ノ隊長カラ委任サレクノカ
或ハ君自身ノ責任テ行クタノカ。

答、私ハソノ三人トモフ、監督院長兼特警隊長タ
ル「ウエツチ」(多分今ハ日本ニキマス)ノ

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問、最初ノ逮捕ノ後ニ犯條ノ容疑者ハ恐レテキナ
カツタカ。

答、恐レテキマシタ。訴シ候等ノ氏名ハ最初ニ逮
捕セラレタ容疑者ニヨツテ逃ベラレタノテ、
彼等モ亦逮捕サレマシタ。

問、容疑者ノトコロニハ武昌モ既見セラレタカ。

答、然リ。二百五十個アリマシタ。之等ハ兵宣及
印宣カラ出シモノアリマス。

問、「ボンチャナック」ニハ實テ日本人ニ對スル
反抗ガアツタカ。

答、アリマセン。該叛ニ關スル情報ハ「バンゼル
マシン」カラ來シノテス。

問、君ハ容疑者ヲ虐待スルコトニヨツテ、彼等ニ
一切ヲ白狀サセルコトガ出来タト墨フカ。

答、然リ。私ハ出來タト等ヘルコトガ出来マス。

問、君ハ實テ自ラ死刑執行ヲシタコトガアルカ。

答、アリマス。「クタバング」村長、一名ノ中國
婦人、及二名ノ土着民小學校教員。

問、君ハ之ニ對シテ君ノ隊長カラ委任サレシノカ
或ハ君自身ノ責任テ行ククノカ。

答、私ハソノ三人トモフ、監督院長兼特種院長タ
ル「ウエツチ」（多分今ハ日本ニキマス）ノ

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命令テシシムノテス。

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容疑者ニ提示セラレタル上本調音ニ容疑者、通訳及代理法務官署名ス。

容疑者（日本文字ニ於テ署名）

通訳（署名） イエト・ハト・ペイフルック

代理法務官（署名）メーステル・イエト・ベト・カーン

公 式 記 錄

本日、一九四六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ三月三日、容疑者、山本逸一、年齢四十才、海軍中尉、目下「ボンテヤナック」刑務所ニ拘禁中ヘ晝記「メイスナル・ア・イエ・ビルロット」ニ監査セラレタル、「ボンテヤナック」臨時軍法會議諫言委員マル予即「メイスナル・イエ・ベ・カン」ノ面前ニ出頭ス。

問、君ハ以前、代理法務官タル私ニ、如何ニ君ガ死刑執行ニ参加シタカラ又ソノ目撃者テアツタコトヲ述べタ。

答、然リ。ソノ通りテス。

問、ソノ死刑執行ハ何處テ行ハレタカ。

答、「マンドル」ニ於テ。

問、君ハソノ死刑執行ニ關聯シテ幾回「マンドル」ヘ行ッタカ。

答、八回私ハソコヘ行キマシタ。

問、君ハソノ八回ノ死刑執行ヲ指揮シタノカ。

答、然リ。私が指揮シマシタ。

問、「マンドル」テ君自身ガ管テ人ヲ殺シタカ。

答、然リ。私ハ三人ノ者ヲ自ラノ手テ處刑シマシテ即斬首シマシタ。之ハ「クタバング」ノ村長、小學校教員「エリアス」及中國人 Kio Ba Thek へ被告人ノ示シタ通りニ晝キツケラル。テアリマシ

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タ。

問、ソレ位ノ人々ヲ斬首ハルヤウニ誰カガ君ニ命ジ
答、タノカ。

答、之ハ「バリツクバパン」ノ第二十二特別上陸部
隊長ノ命令ニヨツテ行ハレタノテス。

問、君ハ君ノ指揮シテ死刑執行ニ對シテ上官カラ命
令ヲ受ケタカ。

答、然リ。我們隊長、上杉啓明ノ音譯ノヲ通ジテ上
述ノ上陸部隊長ノ命令ヲ受ケマシタ。

問、君ハ嘗テ岡島ノ命令テ人々ヲ死刑ニ處シタコト
ガアルカ。

答、否。『マンドル』テハアリマセン。『スンガイ、
テウリアン』テハ死刑ニ處シシコトガアリマス。

問、『マンドル』ニ於テ幾何ノ墓ニ、犠牲者ガ埋葬
サレテキルカラ、ドウシテ君ハ知ツテキルカ。

答、私ハ八回ノ死刑執行ニ参加シマシタカラ。私ハ
八ツノ集団墓地ヲ指示スルコトガ出来マス。

問、犠牲者ハ死刑執行ノ時縛ラレナタカ。

答、両手ハソノ骨ニ繩テ縛ラレマシタ。コノ繩ハ死
後解カレマセンテシタ。

問、首ハソノ各々方屬スル胴体ニ着クヤウニ考慮ガ
拂ハレタカ。

答、否。總テノモノガ滅茶滅茶ニ穴ノ中ニ投げ込マ
レマシタ。

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問、ドノ人間が死刑ニ處セラルベキカラ、誰ガ決定シタカ。

答、私ヘ死刑ニ處スベ人間ノ名簿ヲ上杉啓明ノ音譯ノカラ受取りマシタ。而テ刑務所ヘ行キマシタ。

問、容疑者ハ衣服ノ上ニ看板ヲ附ケテキタカ。

答、然リ。シカシコレハ刑務所ノ看號テアリマシタ。

容疑者ニ提示シタル後本調音ニ容疑者、豫審委員、
書記及日本語通譯之ニ署名ス。

容疑者(日本文字ニ於テ署名)

書記(署名)アリエリビローブ

豫審委員(署名)イエリベリカーン

通譯(署名)判讀シ得ズ

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公式記録

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17.

本日、一九四六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ三月十九日、容疑者、山本憲一ハ晝記「メーステル・イエ・ア・プラウエル」ニ輔佐サレタル「ボンテヤナツク」臨時軍法會議監査委員マル子即チ「メーステル・イエ・ベ・カン」ノ面前ニ出頭ス。

問、侍警隊ハ詐欺一カラ報告ヲ起タカ。

答、然リ。併ハ例ヘバ、土着民及中國人ガ會合ヲ儀シ其邊テ聯合軍ノ前進並ニ日本人ノ後退ガ論議サレタコトヲ報告シマシタ。又調ニヨツチ誰ガ危險人物テアルカガ初メテ明カニナリマシタ。併ハ特定ノ氏名ヲ報告シマセんテシタ。

問、侍警隊ノ前隊長上杉ハ今何處ニキルカ。

答、日本ヘ歸ツタト思ヒマス。横濱ノ附近ノ横須賀海軍基地テス。

問、君ハニツノ謀叛ノ取調ニ於テ積極的ニ活動シタコトヲ認メテキル。更ニ君ハ容疑者ノ訊聞ニ際シテ彼等ニ拷問ヲ適用シタコトヲ認メテキル。ソノ拷問ニヨツテ罪ノ自白が証ラレ、ソレニ基イテ上記ノ人々ガ死刑ニ處セラレタノダ。君ハ「バリックババン」ノ第二十二海軍特別根據地陰ノ君ノ上官ガ死刑執行ノ命令ヲ與ヘタト言ツ

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テキルガ併シコノ問題ノ君自身ノ責任ヲ君へ何ト考ヘルカ。全ク君ノ上官ハ特警隊ノ報告ヤ訊問ニ依據シテ行動シナケレバナラナカツタノダ。特警隊テハ謂ヘバ君ハ上杉ノ次席アリ、後ニハ岡島ノ次席アツタノダ。

答、貴下ノ言ハレルコトハ本件ノ正確ナル事態アリマス。私ハ特警隊ノ行爲ニ對シ従ツテソレ等ノ人々ノ死ニ對シテ責任アルコトヲ認メマス。私ハ容疑者ノ拷問及彼等ノ死刑ハ「悪カツタ」コトヲ認メマス。

問、君ヘ「スンガイ・ティウリアン」ニ埋葬サレタ、第二ノ誤証ノ犠牲者達ノ墓ヲ指示スルコトが出るカ。

答、然リ。一部分ヘ出来マス。

問、死刑受刑者ノ財産ハ之ヲ押収シ沒收サレタカ、モシソウデアルナラバ、ソレ等ノ財産ハドロナツタカ。

答、價值アル物品ハ上杉ガ自ラ犠牲者ノ家カラ持テ出シ之ヲ「バリックバン」ヘ持テ去リマシタ。私ハ中谷ト共ニ「スンガイ・アムバワング」ノ上杉^{Kiyo}ノ設立團カラ八萬「ギルダ」ヲ持テ出シ上杉ガ之ヲ「バリックバン」ヘ持參シマシタ。私自身ハコノ金額カラ何物モ受取りマセシテシタ。

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テキルガ併シコノ問題ノ君自身ノ責任ヲ君へ何ト考ヘルカ。全ク君ノ上官ハ特務隊ノ報告ヤ訊聞ニ依據シテ行動シナケレバナラナカツタノダ。特務隊ハ謂ヘバ君へ上杉ノ次席テアリ、後ニヘ岡島ノ次席テアツタノダ。

答、貴下ノ言ハレルコトハ本件ノ正確ナル事態ニアリマス。私ハ特務隊ノ行爲ニ對シ従ツテソレ等ノ人々ノ死ニ對シテ責任アルコトヲ認メマス。私ハ容疑者ノ拷問及毎等ノ死刑ハ「悪カツタ」コトヲ認メマス。

問、君ハ「サンガイ・デウリアン」ニ埋葬サレタ、第二ノ謀叛ノ犠牲者達ノ墓ヲ指示ヘルコトが出来ルカ。

答、然リ。一部分ヘ出来マス。

問、死刑受刑者ノ財産ハ之ヲ計收シ沒收サレタカ、モシソウデアルナラバ、ソレ等ノ財産ハドウナツタカ。

答、價值アル物品へ上杉ガ自ラ犠牲者ノ家カラ持テ出シ之ヲ「バリックバン」ヘ持チ去リマシタ。私ハ中谷ト共ニ「サンガイ・アムバワング」ノ上杉ガ之ヲ「バリックバン」ヘ持シマシタ。私自身ハコノ金額カラ何物モ受取りマセシテシタ。

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問、君へ逮捕サレタ者ノ或者ニ死刑ノ宣告ヲ下シタ
軍法會議ニツイテ何カ申述べルコトガ出來ルカ
答、私ハ或ルーツノ軍法會議ニ列席シマシタ。軍法
會議ノ構成員ハ、山崎大佐、高田大佐及川合大
佐、荒木會記ノ訊レモ音譯ノ頁ニ今一人私ガソ
ノ氏名ヲ記憶シテキナイ大佐テアリマシタ。
三十六人ノ被告ガアツテ之等ハ午前八時三十分
カラ十二時三十分マテ繼續シタ會議ニ於テ全部
死刑ノ宣告ヲ受ケマシタ。山崎ハ「バンゼルマ
シン」ノ民政部ノ次席テアリマシタ。三人ノ大
佐ハ總テ海軍ノ人テ「スラバヤ」カラ來マシタ
高田ハ告訴ト取調ベノ結果ニ關シテ明瞭シ、加
藤ガ之ヲ馬鹿語ニ通譯シマシタ。ココニ於テ被
告ニ彼等ノ言フベキコトガ訊ネラレ之ニ對シテ
被告ハ全部罪ヲ認メマシタ。コレ以上被告又ハ
證人ノ訊問ハアリマセンテシタ。私ハ被告ノ一
人ガ、私へ之ガ「ブナギアン」テアルコトヲ知
ツテキマスガ此ノ子供ノコトニツイテ何カ申シ
タコトヲ記憶シテキマス。更ニ何事ノ論議モナ
ク軍法會議ハ半時間ノ協議ノ後被告ニ死刑ノ宣
告ヲ下シマシタ。

本調書ハ之ヲ容疑者ニ提示シタル後容疑者、豫審委
員、書記及通譯之ニ署名ス。

通譯書
容疑者
書記
通譯
豫審委員
署名
日本文字ニテ署名ス
判讀シ得ズ・カルウエル

Doc 5325 (cont.)

證 明 書

下記署名ノ和印軍情報部隊犯謀長印軍中尉「テ
ヤイルズ・ヨンゲネル」ハ先づ正式ニ宣誓ノ上
添附ノ和印語報告書ヘ左記標題ノ原本全文ノ真正
完全且正確ナル寫シニシテ尙石誓參ハ和印軍情報
部公式記録ノ一部ナルコトヲ證申ス

記

一九四六年／二二年／二月一日及ビ四日迄ニ三
月三日及ビ十九日附「ボンテアナク」臨時軍法
會議法官代理「イエ・ベ・カン」博士ニ依
ツテ作成セラレタル日本海軍大尉山云惣一ノ署
名陳述書ヲ含ム五ツノ公式記録

署名（テヤイルズ・ヨンゲネル）

（和印軍情報部官印）

バタヴィヤ市、

一九四六年／昭和二二年／六月七日

余、國領東印度檢事總長事務局附高等官印軍中
尉「カ・ア・ド・ウ・エ・ルト」ノ面前ニテ
署名且宣誓セルモノナリ

署名（カ・ア・ド・ウ・エ・ルト）